


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2021, **11**, 4935

## Studies on the substrate-dependent photocatalytic properties of Cu<sub>2</sub>O heterojunctions†

 Riza Ariyani Nur Khasanah,<sup>a</sup> Hui-Ching Lin,<sup>a</sup> Hsiang-Yun Ho,<sup>b</sup> Yen-Ping Peng,<sup>c</sup> Tsong-Shin Lim,<sup>a</sup> Hsi-Lien Hsiao,<sup>a</sup> Chang-Ren Wang,<sup>a</sup> Min-Chieh Chuang<sup>d</sup> and Forest Shih-Sen Chien<sup>\*a</sup>

Cu<sub>2</sub>O is a promising material for photocatalysis because of its absorption ability in the ultraviolet (UV)-visible light range. Cu<sub>2</sub>O deposited on conductive Ti and fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO) substrates behaves as a photocathode. Cu<sub>2</sub>O deposited on an n-type semiconductor such as TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube arrays (TNA)/Ti behaves as a photoanode and has demonstrated better photocatalytic activity than that of TNA/Ti. The substrate-dependent photocatalytic properties of Cu<sub>2</sub>O heterojunctions are not well studied. In this work, the photocatalytic properties of a Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti junction as a photoanode and of Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO junctions as photocathodes without bias were systematically studied to understand their performance. The Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti photoanode exhibited higher photocurrent spectral responses than those of Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO photocathodes. The photoanodic/photocathodic properties of those junctions were depicted in their energy band diagrams. Time-resolved photoluminescence indicated that Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti, Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti, and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO junctions did not enhance the separation of photogenerated charges. The improved photocatalytic properties of Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti compared with TNA/Ti were mainly attributed to the UV-visible light absorption of Cu<sub>2</sub>O.

 Received 20th December 2020  
 Accepted 17th January 2021

DOI: 10.1039/d0ra10681j

[rsc.li/rsc-advances](https://rsc.li/rsc-advances)

### 1. Introduction

Metal oxide semiconductors have attracted extensive interest because they are potentially low cost and environmentally friendly materials for photocatalytic applications. Cuprous oxide (Cu<sub>2</sub>O), one of the metal oxide p-type semiconductors, has a direct band gap energy between 2.0 eV and 2.6 eV.<sup>1,2</sup> At pH = 7.0, its conduction band (−1.35 V vs. Ag/AgCl) lies at more negative potential than the reduction potential of H<sup>+</sup> to H<sub>2</sub> (−0.61 V vs. Ag/AgCl), and its valence band (0.65 V vs. Ag/AgCl) lies at more positive potential than the oxidation potential of H<sub>2</sub>O to O<sub>2</sub> (0.62 V vs. Ag/AgCl).<sup>3,4</sup> Cu<sub>2</sub>O is able to absorb ultraviolet (UV)-visible light and has some tremendous characteristics, such as nontoxic nature, abundant availability, and low fabrication cost.<sup>5</sup> With the appropriate positioning of energy bands and these advantages, Cu<sub>2</sub>O is a potential candidate for photocatalyst that can generate H<sub>2</sub> through water splitting and degrade organic pollutants in wastewater.<sup>6–8</sup> Cu<sub>2</sub>O behaves as

a catalyst under dark conditions and photocathode under illumination.<sup>4,9</sup> Typically, Cu<sub>2</sub>O is grown on conductive substrates, such as Cu,<sup>10</sup> Ti,<sup>11,12</sup> Al,<sup>10</sup> fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO),<sup>12–14</sup> and indium tin oxide (ITO),<sup>4,13</sup> and can still behave as a photocathode.

To further advance this promising photocatalytic material, Cu<sub>2</sub>O has been used as top layers on various n-type metal oxide semiconductors, such as TiO<sub>2</sub>,<sup>15</sup> ZnO,<sup>16</sup> WO<sub>3</sub>,<sup>3,17</sup> and g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>,<sup>18</sup> to form heterojunctions and enhance photogenerated charge separation. These junctions demonstrate better photocatalytic activity than that of bare Cu<sub>2</sub>O. Cu<sub>2</sub>O combined with TiO<sub>2</sub> is an attractive composite because of its matching energy-level alignments that thermodynamically promoting the transfer of photogenerated electrons from Cu<sub>2</sub>O to TiO<sub>2</sub>.<sup>19</sup> TiO<sub>2</sub> is the most popular n-type metal oxide semiconductor in photocatalysis, that has a wide band gap energy (approximately 3.0 eV for rutile<sup>20</sup> and 3.2 eV for anatase<sup>21</sup>) and several beneficial characteristics, such as chemical stability, corrosion resistance, environmental friendliness, abundance, and cost effectiveness.<sup>22</sup> However, the solar energy conversion efficiency of TiO<sub>2</sub> is limited by UV light absorption. To date, TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube arrays (TNA)/Ti has been favoured because of its higher surface-area-to-volume ratio.<sup>23,24</sup> Cu<sub>2</sub>O electrodeposited on TNA/Ti (Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti) has been applied in the photocatalytic degradation of pollutants, such as methyl orange (dye),<sup>25</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> (gas),<sup>26</sup> ibuprofen (drug),<sup>27,28</sup> and ciprofloxacin (drug).<sup>29</sup> To this end, Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti is more effective than TNA/Ti. Contrary to the Cu<sub>2</sub>O-

<sup>a</sup>Department of Applied Physics, Tunghai University, Taichung 407224, Taiwan. E-mail: fsschien@thu.edu.tw

<sup>b</sup>Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, Tunghai University, Taichung 407224, Taiwan

<sup>c</sup>Institute of Environmental Engineering, National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaoshiung 804, Taiwan

<sup>d</sup>Department of Chemistry, Tunghai University, Taichung 407224, Taiwan

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/d0ra10681j



functionalized conductive substrates, which are utilized as photocathodes,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  frequently acts as a photoanode. However, the substrate-dependent photocatalytic properties of p- $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  heterojunctions are not well studied, and the heterojunctions are a critical issue in photocatalysis. Moreover, the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  heterojunction is very important for photocatalysis. It is considered that the heterojunction enhance the separation of photogenerated charges.<sup>25–29</sup> In fact, the enhancement of the charge separation at  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  junction to assist in photocatalysis has yet to be verified.

In this study, the photocatalytic properties of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  were compared with those of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$  and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$ . A p- $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  was deposited on different substrates, *i.e.*, n-TNA/Ti, Ti, and n-FTO. The results revealed that the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  photoanode exhibited higher photocurrent spectral responses, which obviously outperformed the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$  and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  photocathodes. The photoanodic current of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  was twice as high as that of TNA/Ti. The higher photocatalytic performance of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  over other junctions was verified by the degradation of rhodamine 6G (R6G). The results of time-resolved photoluminescence (TRPL) for both the TNA and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  sides of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  revealed that the junction of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  did not enhance the charge separation. Both  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$  and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  did not enhance the charge separation from TRPL measurement, either. The improved photocatalytic properties of the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  over TNA/Ti alone were mainly ascribed to the UV-visible light absorption of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ .

## 2. Results and discussion

### 2.1 Morphology, crystalline phase, and optical absorption

The morphologies of TNA/Ti,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  are shown in Fig. 1. A nanotube morphology of TNA with an outer diameter of approximately 90 nm could be clearly observed, as depicted in Fig. 1(a). The cross-sectional image in the inset demonstrates that TNA was vertically well-aligned on Ti, with a length of approximately 2  $\mu\text{m}$ . Fig. 1(b) shows that the morphology of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  on TNA surface exhibited an octahedral shape with a side length of approximately 430 nm and

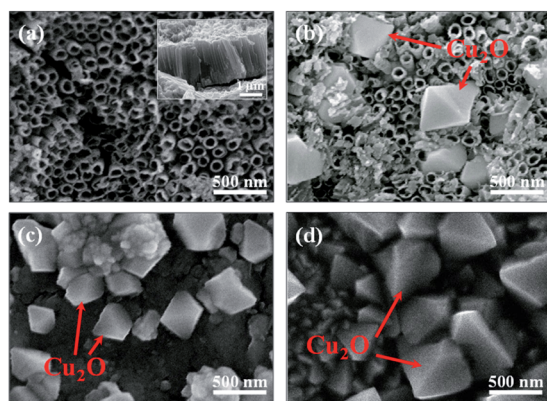


Fig. 1 Top-view scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of (a) TNA/Ti, (b)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ , (c)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and (d)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$ . The inset in (a) is the cross-sectional SEM image of TNA/Ti.

a coverage of 25%. The structures of TNA retained their integrity without significant change after the deposition of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ .  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  on Ti had an octahedral shape, with a side length of approximately 380 nm and total coverage of 50% [Fig. 1(c)]. Similarly,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  on FTO had an octahedral shape, with a side length of approximately 500 nm and total coverage of 60% [Fig. 1(d)]. However, some aggregations of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  were observed on the Ti and FTO surfaces. During the electrodeposition of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ , the conductivity of the substrate critically affected the morphology of the deposited  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ .<sup>13,30</sup> Obviously, there were significant differences in the sheet resistance among TNA, FTO, and Ti, which were  $2.64 \pm 0.15 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ sq}^{-1}$ ,  $7.86 \pm 0.04 \Omega \text{ sq}^{-1}$ , and  $1.66 \pm 0.04 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ sq}^{-1}$ , respectively.

The X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns in Fig. 2(a) display peaks confirming the presence of Ti, TNA,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ , and FTO. The TNA/Ti and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  had peaks with  $2\theta$  values of  $25.34^\circ$ ,  $37.98^\circ$ ,  $48.10^\circ$ , and  $54.10^\circ$ , which were indexed to the (101), (004), (200), and (105) crystal planes of anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$  (ICSD file no. 98-007-6028), respectively. Two peaks with  $2\theta$  values of  $36.58^\circ$  and  $42.29^\circ$ , observed on  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$ , were indexed to the (111) and (200) crystal planes of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  (ICSD file no. 98-006-0719), respectively. No Cu or CuO peaks were observed in  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , or  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$ , indicating that only  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  was grown in the substrates. For comparison, the morphology and XRD pattern of the commercial  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  are also presented in Fig. S1.† The optical absorption spectra of TNA/Ti,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  are shown in Fig. 2(b). TNA/Ti demonstrated high absorption in the

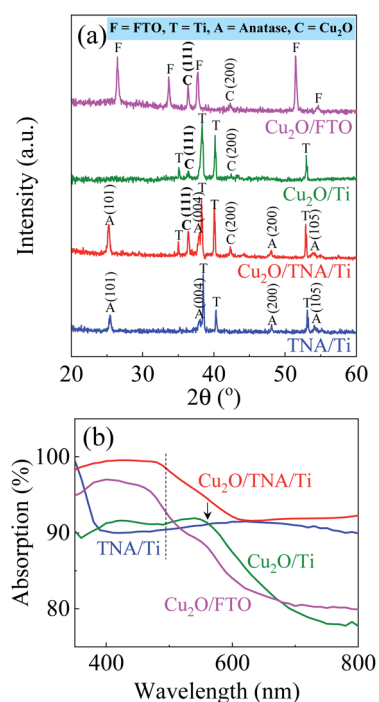


Fig. 2 (a) XRD patterns and (b) optical absorption spectra of TNA/Ti,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$ . The dashed line indicates the absorption edge of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ . An arrow denotes the additional absorption due to Ti.

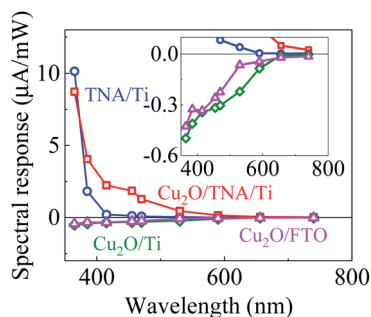


Fig. 3 Spectral responses of TNA/Ti, Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti, Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti, and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO. The inset is the enlarge graph to see the onset response of Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO.

UV region, with an approximate band gap energy of 3.35 eV (370 nm), which is consistent with the anatase phase.<sup>31</sup> Broad light scattering of TNA/Ti caused by its specific structure was observed in the visible region.<sup>32</sup> Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti, Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti, and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO all demonstrated a visible light absorption edge at 500 nm due to the band gap of Cu<sub>2</sub>O (2.47 eV), which is consistent with values reported in other studies.<sup>1,2</sup> The additional absorption edge at 560 nm observed in Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti is attributable to the absorption characteristics of Ti. The absorption characteristics of Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO were obtained through measurement of the reflection and transmission spectra, as shown in Fig. S2.† The optical absorption of the commercial Cu<sub>2</sub>O is shown in Fig. S3.†

## 2.2 Photocatalytic properties

Fig. 3 shows the spectral response with the working electrodes of Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti, Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti, Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO, and TNA/Ti, which were obtained from the photocurrent intensity under different monochromatic wavelengths, with a light intensity of 5 mW cm<sup>-2</sup> (Fig. S4†). With positive spectral responses, TNA/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti are photoanodes, and with negative spectral responses, Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO are photocathodes. TNA/Ti exhibited a high response to UV light (10.1 µA mW<sup>-1</sup> at 365 nm and 1.8 µA mW<sup>-1</sup> at 385 nm) but a low response to

visible light (0.21 µA mW<sup>-1</sup> at 415 nm). The responses of Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti in the UV-visible region (4.0 µA mW<sup>-1</sup> at 385 nm and 2.2 µA mW<sup>-1</sup> at 415 nm) were approximately 2 and 10 times larger than that of TNA/Ti, and the onset of response at 590 nm (0.16 µA mW<sup>-1</sup>) was consistent with the onset of absorption in Fig. 2(b). This higher spectral response observed in Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti could be attributed to the absorption of Cu<sub>2</sub>O, which is active in the UV-visible range. Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO also had the same onset of response (shown in the inset of Fig. 3), but their overall responses were low, indicating that Cu<sub>2</sub>O is a poor photocathode.

The photocurrent density was measured under a solar simulator. Under dark conditions, both Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti and TNA/Ti exhibited no current density. Under solar light ( $\lambda > 350$  nm), Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA displayed a photocurrent density of 27 µA cm<sup>-2</sup>, approximately twice that of TNA/Ti (15 µA cm<sup>-2</sup>) [Fig. 4(a)]. Under visible light ( $\lambda > 400$  nm), Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti demonstrated a photocurrent density of 14 µA cm<sup>-2</sup>, whereas TNA/Ti had a low photocurrent density (2 µA cm<sup>-2</sup>) [Fig. 4(b)]. Fig. 4(c) presents the photovoltage obtained from the open-circuit potential (OCP) vs. Ag/AgCl, which is directly related to the photocurrent. Under dark conditions, the OCPs of TNA/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti were 0.1 V vs. Ag/AgCl. Subsequently, a negative photovoltage was observed when the working electrode was illuminated by solar light. A negative photovoltage indicates that electrons accumulated in the electrodes, denoting a photoanode. Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti had a more negative photovoltage (-0.17 V vs. Ag/AgCl) compared with that of TNA/Ti (-0.13 V vs. Ag/AgCl), indicating that a greater number of electrons accumulated in the Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti upon illumination. The photocurrent densities of Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO under solar light in Fig. 4(d) and visible light in Fig. 4(e) demonstrate the typical behaviour of p-type semiconductors to be photocathodes. The photocurrent densities of Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO under solar light were approximately -3.0 µA cm<sup>-2</sup> and -4.0 µA cm<sup>-2</sup>, respectively. Under visible light, Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO exhibited photocurrent densities of -2.4 µA cm<sup>-2</sup> and -3.1 µA cm<sup>-2</sup>, respectively. Fig. 4(f) shows OCPs vs. Ag/AgCl under solar light, which fluctuated between 0.05 V and 0.08 V and between 0.04 V and

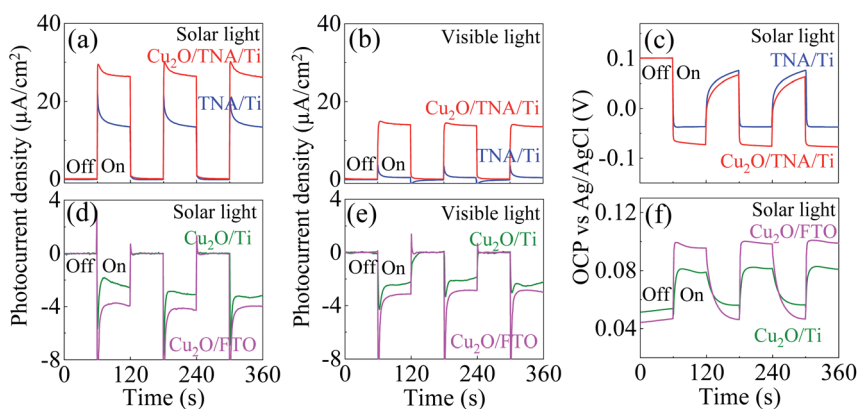


Fig. 4 (a and b) Photocurrent density of TNA/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti under solar light and visible light. (c) OCP vs. Ag/AgCl of TNA/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/TNA/Ti under solar light. (d and e) Photocurrent density of Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO under solar light and visible light. (f) OCP vs. Ag/AgCl of Cu<sub>2</sub>O/Ti and Cu<sub>2</sub>O/FTO under solar light.

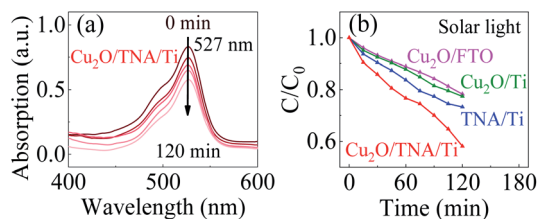


Fig. 5 (a) Decrement of the R6G absorption peak by  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  under solar light. (b) Degradation of the R6G concentration ( $C/C_0$ ) by  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$ , and  $\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  under solar light.

0.09 V for  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$  and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$ , respectively. The positive photovoltages suggest that holes accumulated in the working electrodes.

The photocatalytic activity of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$ , and  $\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  was evaluated through the degradation of R6G under solar light without bias through monitoring of the change in height of the absorption peak at a wavelength of 527 nm.<sup>33</sup> R6G was degraded through photooxidation process. Fig. 5(a) shows the decrease of the absorption spectra of R6G degraded by the photocatalysis with  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ . Fig. 5(b) presents the photocatalytic degradation in the R6G concentration with different working electrodes.  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  could degrade R6G by approximately 55% in 120 min. However,  $\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  demonstrated smaller degradation effects on R6G than that of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ , with approximate degradation percentages of 30%, 26%, and 25%, respectively. Hence, the photooxidation of R6G is favourable with the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  photoelectrode.

### 2.3 Energy band diagram of $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ heterojunctions

The photocatalytic behaviours (photoanode or photocathode) of  $\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  can be described by their energy band diagrams obtained upon light illumination (Fig. 6). In a state of equilibrium under dark conditions, a Schottky junction formed at the  $\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  interface with a built-in potential ( $V_{\text{bi}}$ ) of approximately 0.27 V,<sup>34</sup> as shown in Fig. 6(a). When TNA absorbed UV light, electrons and holes were generated at the conduction and valence bands, respectively. The photogenerated electrons were transferred to the Ti back contact and then moved to Pt through an external circuit; subsequently, the photogenerated holes were transferred to the  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  electrolyte as a photoanodic current.  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  created a staggered-gap (Type II) heterojunction with a built-in potential ( $V_{\text{bi}}$ ) of 0.89 V,<sup>34</sup> as shown in Fig. 6(b).  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  behaved as a photoanode analogous to  $\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ .<sup>27,29</sup>  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  absorbed UV-visible light and generated electron-hole pairs. The photogenerated electrons in the conduction band of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  were transferred to the conduction band of TNA and then to the Ti back contact, and photogenerated holes in the valence band of TNA were transferred to the valence band of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  and then to the  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  electrolyte, serving as a photoanodic current. As seen in Fig. 3, the response of  $\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  at 365 nm was higher than that of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ , which indicates the  $\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  is favourable to the transfer of photoelectrons. In addition, in Fig. 4(a), the

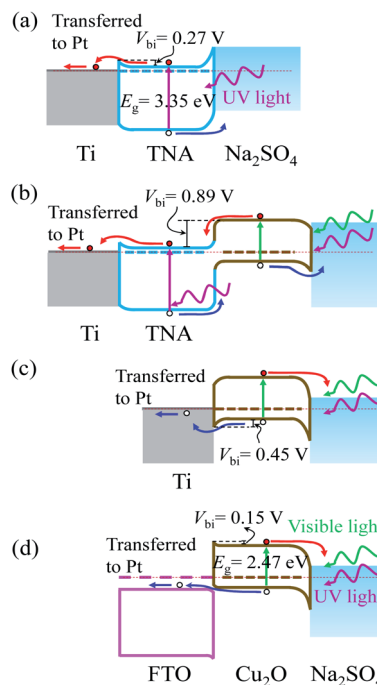


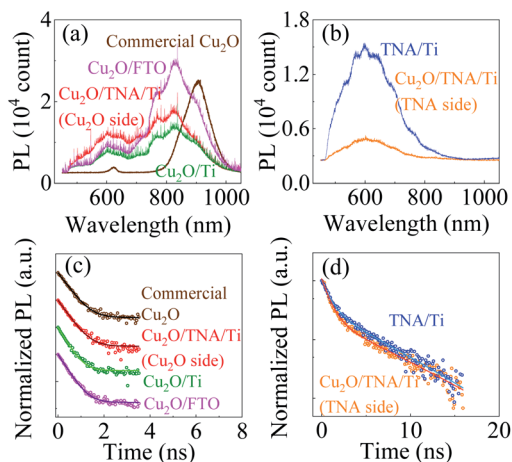
Fig. 6 Energy band diagrams involving (a)  $\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ , (b)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ , (c)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and (d)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  in the  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  0.05 M electrolyte upon light illumination without applied bias.

photocurrent of  $\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  under solar light was almost half the photocurrent of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ , thought that  $\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  only takes UV light, which is less than 10% of the solar power. Therefore the charge transfer at  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  is more difficult than that at  $\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ; the effect of  $\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  can be insignificant.

$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$  formed a Schottky junction with a built-in potential ( $V_{\text{bi}}$ ) of approximately 0.45 V,<sup>34</sup> as displayed in Fig. 6(c). When  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  absorbed UV-visible light, a photocathodic current was observed because the photogenerated holes were easily transferred to the Ti back contact, and the photogenerated electrons were transferred to the  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  electrolyte. Furthermore, FTO is an n-type degenerate semiconductor, but behaves like a metal<sup>44</sup> and has a Fermi level above the conduction band,<sup>35</sup> as indicated in Fig. 6(d). The work function of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  is a little lower than that of FTO. At equilibrium state,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  created a broken-gap (type III) junction, yielding a band bending that demonstrated an ohmic contact<sup>36</sup> for hole transfer and a small barrier for electron transfer to FTO with a built-in potential ( $V_{\text{bi}}$ ) of approximately 0.15 V. Similar to the case for  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , the photogenerated holes of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  were transferred to the conduction band of FTO and further transferred to Pt through an external circuit, whereas the photogenerated electrons were transferred to the  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  electrolyte. Hence, a photocathodic current was observed.

### 2.4 Charge lifetime of photogenerated charges

It is a common belief that the built-in potential could lead to charge separation enhancement at the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  junction, where the photogenerated electrons in the conduction band of



**Fig. 7** (a and b) PL spectra of commercial  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  ( $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  and TNA sides),  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$ , and TNA/Ti excited at a wavelength of 355 nm. (c) TRPL of the commercial  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  side of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  measured using a band-pass filter (600 nm/45 nm). The curves were shifted vertically for clarity. (d) TRPL of TNA/Ti and TNA side of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  measured using a long-pass filter ( $\lambda > 480$  nm). The TRPL results are plotted in the log scale. The solid lines in (c and d) are the fitting lines.

$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  to drift toward the conduction band of TNA and the photogenerated holes in the valence band of TNA to drift toward the valence band of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ .<sup>25–29</sup> Enhanced charge separation created in the junction can reduce the probability of electron-hole recombination and enhance photocatalysis. To understand the presence of charge separation enhancement at the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  junction, photoluminescence (PL) and TRPL of all samples were applied.

The commercial  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ , bare TNA/Ti,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  samples were excited by a 355 nm pulse laser under a long-pass filter ( $\lambda > 480$  nm) and integration time of 1 s at room temperature to measure the PL, as shown in Fig. 7(a and b). Commercial  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  exhibited PL peaks located at 620 nm and 900 nm, which is attributable to the band-to-band transition of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  and the defect states of copper vacancies.<sup>37,38</sup> TNA/Ti exhibited broad band PL with a peak located at 600 nm, which is consistent with the reports of other studies.<sup>39,40</sup> No PL of the band-to-band transition of TNA was observed because TNA is an indirect band gap semiconductor.<sup>39</sup> The 500 nm and 600 nm broad band PL of TNA originated from surface oxygen vacancies and subsurface oxygen vacancies, respectively.<sup>40</sup> The

PL of TNA and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  in the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  sample was captured from the TNA and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  sides (an integration time of 30 s was used to measure the PL of the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  side because of the weak intensity). The  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  side of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  exhibited a broad band PL peak at 600 nm, mainly caused by band-to-band emission.  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  also had defects due to oxygen vacancies with +2 and +1 charge states at 770 nm and 825 nm, respectively, and copper vacancies at 900 nm.<sup>38</sup> The TNA side demonstrated similar PL emission to that of bare TNA/Ti.

The charge dynamics of the photogenerated charges was further studied by TRPL. Fig. 7(c) shows the TRPL of commercial  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  side of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  under a band-pass filter (600 nm  $\pm$  45 nm) because only the band-to-band transition of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  was considered. Fig. 7(d) shows the TRPL of defect states in bare TNA/Ti and on the TNA side of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  under a long-pass filter ( $\lambda > 480$  nm). The TRPL results were fitted by a one-exponential-decay function for commercial  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  side of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$ , and a two-exponential-decay function for bare TNA/Ti and TNA side of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ , where  $\tau_1$  and  $\tau_2$  are the lifetimes of charge carriers along with the corresponding amplitudes,  $A_1$  and  $A_2$ . The fitted results are summarized in Table 1. There is no significant difference of charge carrier lifetimes among commercial  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  (0.38 ns),  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  side of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  (0.36 ns),  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$  (0.31 ns), and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  (0.33 ns), and between TNA/Ti (0.88 ns) and TNA side of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  (0.86 ns). Thus, the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  junction did not enhance the charge separation of photogenerated charges on the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  or TNA sides. Therefore, no charge separation enhancement was observed at the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  junction, which could be attributed to a poor contact area and poor quality of the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$ .

Inevitably, the contact area between the three-dimensional structures of TNA and the octahedral crystal grains of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  prepared by square wave voltammetry electrochemical (SWVE) was remarkably small. The grain size of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  was larger than the outer diameter of the TNA, as seen in Fig. 1(b). Such large grains of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  were due to the high growth rate of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  and resulted in the low contact area and low coverage at  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  junction. In addition the high growth rate could lead to poor junction quality. To improve the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  junction, we suggest a lower growth rate of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  by adjusting the scan rate in the SWVE method to allow better nucleation and grow smaller grains of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ . As a result, the contact area and coverage of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  increase, and the quality of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  junction is

**Table 1** Fitted TRPL parameters of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  and TNA from different samples

TRPL	$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ side				TNA side	
	Commercial $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$	$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$	$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$	TNA/Ti	$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$
$A_1$	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.66	0.84
$\tau_1$ (ns)	0.38	0.36	0.31	0.33	0.88	0.86
$A_2$					0.35	0.23
$\tau_2$ (ns)					5.24	5.90

improved. Therefore, the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  junction exhibiting better photocatalytic properties than those of TNA is only attributable to the absorption of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ , not to charge separation enhancement at the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}$  junction. In addition, the PL at 500–600 nm related to the oxygen vacancies indicated that the quality of the electrochemical-anodized TNA was unsuitable for the formation of a high-quality junction. Other types of  $\text{TiO}_2$ , such as sputtered  $\text{TiO}_2$  and porous  $\text{TiO}_2$ , could be better candidates for the formation of high-quality  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TiO}_2$  junctions and assist the separation of photogenerated charges. No charge separation enhancement was observed at the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$  and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  junctions, because the built-in potential is not favourable to the drift of photogenerated holes toward Ti and electrons toward FTO, respectively.

### 3. Experimental section

#### 3.1 Preparation of sample

TNA/Ti,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  were prepared according to the methods described by Chang *et al.*<sup>27</sup> TNA was fabricated through the electrochemical anodization of Ti plate and then calcined in a tubular furnace for 3 h at 450 °C with a temperature increase of 2 °C  $\text{min}^{-1}$  to obtain a crystalline phase.  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  was electrodeposited on the TNA/Ti, Ti, and FTO surfaces by SWVE deposition method (see ESI† for more details). The optical absorption spectra were measured by a UV-visible diffuse reflectance spectrometer equipped with an integrating sphere assembly. The PL spectra and TRPL were measured by a micro PL system with a 355 nm pulse laser excitation (0.15 mW  $\mu\text{m}^{-2}$ ).

#### 3.2 Photocatalytic measurement

Photocatalytic properties were measured in a single quartz chamber with a two-electrode setup in Fig. 8. A solution of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  0.05 M (pH = 6.7) was used as the electrolyte. A calibrated solar simulator (a Xe lamp equipped with an AM1.5 filter) with a front-mounted long-pass filter ( $\lambda > 400$  nm) was used as the solar light source. The photocurrent intensity was measured with the setup in Fig. 8(a), in which the sample served as a working electrode, and a Pt plate acted as a counter electrode. Fig. 8(b) displays the setup to measure OCP vs. Ag/AgCl. Spectral response was measured under the illumination of

different monochromatic wavelengths (5 mW  $\text{cm}^{-2}$ ) from a multichannel light-emitting diode source. Degradation of R6G was used to evaluate the photocatalytic activity of the samples. The initial concentration of the R6G aqueous solution was 20  $\mu\text{M}$  (0.95 mg of R6G in 100 mL of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  0.05 M). The degradation of R6G was performed in the single quartz electrolyzer and continuously stirred at room temperature under solar light. Light illumination was started after 15 min to allow for the adsorption or desorption of R6G to reach equilibrium on the surface of photocatalyst. The degradation of R6G was monitored by observing the change of the absorption peak at a wavelength of 527 nm (ref. 33) through UV-visible light spectrometry every 15 min for a total illumination time of 120 min.

### 4. Conclusions

The photocatalytic properties of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  were studied. Without applied bias,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  acted as a photoanode, whereas  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$  and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  acted as photocathodes. The  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  photoanode outperformed the other two  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$  and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  photocathodes in photocatalysis.  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  demonstrated the best photocatalytic activity to R6G, with a rate twice that of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$  and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  over a period of 120 min. The photoanodic and photocathodic characteristics of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  on different substrates can be described by their energy band diagrams. No charge separation enhancement at the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Ti}$ , and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{FTO}$  junctions was observed.  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{TNA}/\text{Ti}$  demonstrated superior photocatalytic properties compared with TNA/Ti, which were mainly attributable to the UV-visible light absorption of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ .

### Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

### Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the Ministry of Science and Technology of Taiwan for their support of this research under grants MOST 109-2112-M-029-001 and 109-2112-M-029-006.

### References

- 1 B. Balamurugan and B. R. Mehta, *Thin Solid Films*, 2001, **396**, 90–96.
- 2 A. Chen, H. Long, X. Li, Y. Li, G. Yang and P. Lu, *Vacuum*, 2009, **83**, 927–930.
- 3 P. E. de Jongh, D. Vanmaekelbergh and J. Kelly, *ChemComm*, 1999, 1069–1070.
- 4 J.-N. Nian, C.-C. Hu and H. Teng, *Int. J. Hydrogen Energy*, 2008, **33**, 2897–2903.
- 5 J. Choi, J. T. Song, H. S. Jang, M.-J. Choi, D. M. Sim, S. Yim, H. Lim, Y. S. Jung and J. Oh, *Electron. Mater. Lett.*, 2017, **13**, 57–65.
- 6 L. Liu, W. Yang, W. Sun, Q. Li and J. K. Shang, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2015, **7**, 1465–1476.

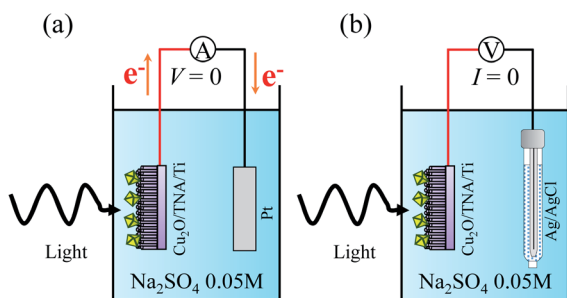


Fig. 8 Schematics of the photocatalytic measurement under a two-electrode setup for (a) photocurrent intensity without bias and (b) OCP vs. Ag/AgCl.

- 7 L. Pan, J. H. Kim, M. T. Mayer, M.-K. Son, A. Ummadisingu, J. S. Lee, A. Hagfeldt, J. Luo and M. Grätzel, *Nat. Catal.*, 2018, **1**, 412–420.
- 8 N. D. Khiavi, R. Katal, S. K. Eshkalak, S. Masudy-Panah, S. Ramakrishna and H. Jiangyong, *Nanomaterials*, 2019, **9**, 1011.
- 9 R. Xue, X. Fan, Y. Liu, P. Li, Q. Liu and F. Liu, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 2019, **730**, 45–53.
- 10 S. Shyamal, P. Hajra, H. Mandal, J. K. Singh, A. K. Satpati, S. Pande and C. Bhattacharya, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2015, **7**, 18344–18352.
- 11 W. Siripala, A. Ivanovskaya, T. F. Jaramillo, S.-H. Baeck and E. W. McFarland, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2003, **77**, 229–237.
- 12 W. Z. Tawfik, M. A. Hassan, M. A. Johar, S.-W. Ryu and J. K. Lee, *J. Catal.*, 2019, **374**, 276–283.
- 13 A. S. Elmezayyen, S. Guan, F. M. Reicha, I. M. El-Sherbiny, J. Zheng and C. Xu, *J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys.*, 2015, **48**, 175502.
- 14 C. Wang, J. Xu, S. Shi, Y. Zhang, Z. Liu, X. Zhang, S. Yin and L. Li, *RSC Adv.*, 2016, **6**, 4422–4428.
- 15 J. Zhang, H. Zhu, S. Zheng, F. Pan and T. Wang, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2009, **1**, 2111–2114.
- 16 Z. Bai and Y. Zhang, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2016, **675**, 325–330.
- 17 J. Zhang, H. Ma and Z. Liu, *Appl. Catal., B*, 2017, **201**, 84–91.
- 18 B. Peng, S. Zhang, S. Yang, H. Wang, H. Yu, S. Zhang and F. Peng, *Mater. Res. Bull.*, 2014, **56**, 19–24.
- 19 X. Xu, Z. Gao, Z. Cui, Y. Liang, Z. Li, S. Zhu, X. Yang and J. Ma, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2016, **8**, 91–101.
- 20 A. Amtout and R. Leonelli, *Phys. Rev. B*, 1995, **51**, 6842–6851.
- 21 H. Tang, K. Prasad, R. Sanjinés, P. E. Schmid and F. Lévy, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 1994, **75**, 2042–2047.
- 22 M. Ni, M. K. H. Leung, D. Y. C. Leung and K. Sumathy, *Renewable Sustainable Energy Rev.*, 2007, **11**, 401–425.
- 23 H. Wender, A. F. Feil, L. B. Diaz, C. S. Ribeiro, G. J. Machado, P. Migowski, D. E. Weibel, J. Dupont and S. R. Teixeira, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2011, **3**, 1359–1365.
- 24 C. B. D. Marien, T. Cottineau, D. Robert and P. Drogui, *Appl. Catal., B*, 2016, **194**, 1–6.
- 25 Y. Liao, P. Deng, X. Wang, D. Zhang, F. Li, Q. Yang, H. Zhang and Z. Zhong, *Nanoscale Res. Lett.*, 2018, **13**, 221.
- 26 J. Wang, G. Ji, Y. Liu, M. A. Gondal and X. Chang, *Catal. Commun.*, 2014, **46**, 17–21.
- 27 K.-L. Chang, Q. Sun, Y.-P. Peng, S.-W. Lai, M. Sung, C.-Y. Huang, H.-W. Kuo, J. Sun and Y.-C. Lin, *Chemosphere*, 2016, **150**, 605–614.
- 28 Q. Sun, Y.-P. Peng, H. Chen, K.-L. Chang, Y.-N. Qiu and S.-W. Lai, *J. Hazard. Mater.*, 2016, **319**, 121–129.
- 29 B. A. Koiki, B. O. Orimolade, B. N. Zwane, D. Nkosi, N. Mabuba and O. A. Arotiba, *Electrochim. Acta*, 2020, **340**, 135944.
- 30 Y. L. Liu, Y. C. Liu, R. Mu, H. Yang, C. L. Shao, J. Y. Zhang, Y. M. Lu, D. Z. Shen and X. W. Fan, *Semicond. Sci. Technol.*, 2004, **20**, 44–49.
- 31 C. Adán, J. Marugán, E. Sánchez, C. Pablos and R. van Grieken, *Electrochim. Acta*, 2016, **191**, 521–529.
- 32 L. Xiang, J. Ya, F. Hu, L. Li and Z. Liu, *Appl. Phys. A*, 2017, **123**, 160.
- 33 M. Chapman and W. B. Euler, *J. Fluoresc.*, 2018, **28**, 1431–1437.
- 34 M. E. Aguirre, R. Zhou, A. J. Eugene, M. I. Guzman and M. A. Grela, *Appl. Catal., B*, 2017, **217**, 485–493.
- 35 M. G. Helander, M. T. Greiner, Z. B. Wang, W. M. Tang and Z. H. Lu, *J. Vac. Sci. Technol., A*, 2011, **29**, 011019.
- 36 F. Johnson, S. H. Song, J. Abrahamson, R. Liptak, E. Aydil and S. A. Campbell, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2015, **132**, 515–522.
- 37 S. L. Shinde and K. K. Nanda, *RSC Adv.*, 2012, **2**, 3647–3650.
- 38 J. Li, Z. Mei, D. Ye, H. Liang, L. Liu, Y. Liu, A. Galeckas, A. Y. Kuznetsov and X. Du, *Opt. Mater. Express*, 2013, **3**, 2072–2077.
- 39 R. E. Rex, F. J. Knorr and J. L. McHale, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2013, **117**, 7949–7951.
- 40 D. K. Pallotti, L. Passoni, P. Maddalena, F. Di Fonzo and S. Lettieri, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2017, **121**, 9011–9021.